

Here and There in the Legislature

(Continued From Sixth Page.)

from one county to another, so as to follow the individual, was reported favorably.

The present local option law regarding compulsory school attendance will be repealed if a bill put in yesterday by W. B. Walton, of Henrico, and Walter Tenille Oliver, of Fairfax, becomes a law. Counties and cities may now choose for themselves, and this bill would take away from them that right.

J. J. Creamer offered a bill yesterday to permit the city of Richmond to open Stuart Avenue through the property of the Confederate Memorial Association. This would be directly contrary to the bill just passed to forbid any street through that property. Land owners who have brought further west desire Stuart Avenue opened.

Edwin P. Cox would appropriate \$120 to the Virginia room of the Confederate Memorial Literary society. If it would also, in another bill, appropriate \$50,000 to build an exhibit structure on the State Fair Grounds for the displays of counties.

Liquor may not be drunk on trains, even with the consent of the conductor. A. Willerby becomes law. The Byrd House law makes such practice legal if the conductor gives his approval.

The Throckmorton bill, designed to give farmers the right to sell flowers and products of the garden and orchard, in any incorporated city without tax or license, received a black eye at the hands of the Senate Committee.

A Skin Tightener to Reduce Wrinkles

(From Popular Medicine.)

In beauty culture, as in the treatment of disease, the tendency nowadays is to seek the removal of causes rather than to treat symptoms or effects. In the matter of wrinkles, for instance, we know that the lines or furrows are caused by the skin becoming loose in places, so it does not perfectly fit the flesh beneath. The skin then "wrinkles" or sags. Naturally the proper thing to do is to tighten the skin—make it fit—then there's no room for lines, wrinkles and folds, and no surplus skin to sag or bag.

The best known formula for the purpose is: Savonite, 1 oz., in 1/2 pint witch-hazel. Use as a wash lotion. The effect is truly remarkable, especially as results are immediate. Ask the druggist for the powdered savonite, which dissolves more quickly than any other form.

COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, CROUP and CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

Hyomei Will Give Satisfaction in Any of the Above Named Diseases, or Money Refunded. Just Breathe It—No Stomach Dosing.

Good for Men and Women; Boys, Girls and Little Children.

Do as Mrs. Fred Robinson, Hartwick, N. Y., R. F. D. 2, writes she did. Read: "I have a HYOMEI outfit and use it for my little girl. She has always had such stubborn colds that we were badly frightened whenever she caught one. We never could get anything that would break up her cold until I purchased HYOMEI. Now I don't worry any more when we have it in the house. You can use this letter if you like, for I certainly think it saved its cost many times in doctors' bills."

HYOMEI is made of purest Australian Eucalyptus and Listerian Antiseptics. It does not contain a particle of cocaine, opium or other injurious drug. Breathe it for colds, coughs, catarrh, croup, catarrhal deafness and bronchitis and the soothing antiseptic air will quickly heal the soreness and banish all misery. HYOMEI outfit, including inhaler, \$1.00, extra bottles 50 cents. Sold by Tragle Drug Co. and druggists everywhere.

Senator's bill regulating the fishing industry. The argument was frequently heated as one or the other of the speakers lodged objection against particular features of the bill which seemed to militate against the industry of his own section.

As a net result of the hearing the committee voted to report the bill with a substitute dealing particularly with the size of the fish, the capture of which is permitted under the proposed law. The substitute provides also for a thorough cur law, and puts a stop to the taking of clams off Ocean View, Virginia. A penalty is also provided for any person fishing, clamming, oystering or crabbing, who does not display conspicuously the number of his boat.

McDonald Lee, chairman of the State Fish Commission, spoke in favor of the measure, and told of the necessity of a new law to protect the fish of the eastern coast. Reckless fishing, he asserted, is destroying the resources of the eastern water, and a stringent law on the subject is needed. Senator West opposed several minor provisions of the bill.

Place Size of Fish. The substitute bill establishes the following minimum lengths within which fishing is prohibited: Sturgeon, 4 feet; rockfish, 10 inches; spots, 6 inches; bluefish, 8 inches; butterfish, 4 inches; bonito fish, 20 inches; croakers, 7 inches; black drum, 10 inches; red drum, 12 inches; hogfish, 6 inches; mackerel, 12 inches; mullet, 7 inches; pompanos, 7 inches; moonfish, 9 inches; roundheads, 7 inches; sea bass, 5 inches; sheepshead, 12 inches; bay trout, 8 inches; salmon trout, 10 inches; gray trout, 10 inches; black bass, 5 inches; carp, 6 inches; mudshad, 7 inches; white perch, 6 inches; yellow perch, 7 inches; bluegill perch, 4 inches; sunfish, 4 inches; bream, 8 inches; and hickory fish, 8 inches.

The bill provides that all measurements be from tip of nose to tip of tail, and that persons catching fish smaller than the sizes prescribed be fined not less than \$25 and not more than \$100.

LAW TO PROTECT FISH AND OYSTERS

Senate Committee Reports Lessor Fish Bill With Substitute.

Before the Senate Committee on Fish and Game yesterday morning a large delegation from the counties of Norfolk, Accomac, Gloucester and Mathews appeared in support of Senator

BOGUS TRADING IN VIRGINIA LAND

Buchanan County People Must Suffer From Practice Two More Years.

DEVELOPMENT IS PREVENTED

Speculators Deal in Property Under Old Grants Which Were Never Made.

Unless somebody can devise a plan to make the owners of bogus land titles in Buchanan county pay their taxes or else have their claims forfeited to the Commonwealth, the deplorable conditions there must continue for the next two years, and the development of that immensely rich section of the State will be correspondingly delayed. The action of the House Committee for Courts of Justice in passing to the subject has exhausted the plans of the Buchanan delegation, which will now proceed to go home.

Ever since the session of the Legislature began, W. L. Dennis and J. W. Lannagan, Jr., have been in Richmond endeavoring to see if something definite could not be accomplished for the relief of the people of the county. They have appeared before committee time and again, have sought advice wherever it could be obtained, and probably the shortness of the session, with the time limit on the introduction of the bill, have prevented them from reaching some sort of solution.

The Buchanan situation is one of absorbing interest, and presents a problem with which the State will sooner or later have to deal. There is still some talk of a bill providing for a committee of lawyers to examine and report to the next General Assembly.

More than a century ago grants were given by the State to certain parties. Taxes were paid for some years, and then default was made, and the land was either sold to the Commonwealth, or should have been. Good titles have been established to a portion of the lands in the county, but a great portion has been and is still being contested. Henry C. King is now claiming under a paper claim of title from an ancient grant, but has so far lost in the courts as against the settlers or citizens of the county, who have been paying their taxes.

But a far greater complication than these claims from parties who can produce real old grants, is the dealing in land under absolutely bogus titles. Millions of acres have been sold under a claim of a grant to George Wythe, naming even the page of the book where the grant was supposed to be on record. Yet no such patent was ever issued, and the bogus titles are put on record, and then the beneficiaries resell to unsuspecting victims, being able to show that the land was conveyed to them, the deed being on record. It seems that a clerk cannot refuse to record a deed properly acknowledged.

Every lawyer in the Southwest has had applications for information about these lands, showing the activities of the fraudulent dealers. One attorney, it is said, keeps a typewritten form of reply, which he sends to applicants. Some pitiful cases have come to light of men, who have bought lands under bogus titles, and have gone to Buchanan to claim their property, to find they had no rights. Two Englishmen who were gulled caught their man and landed him in Sing Sing.

And into State. The purchasers and dealers in this property will exhibit maps of the property, cut into sections. They have patents on land formerly in Kentucky, but being forced out of that State by the laws, they have moved the lands which they do not own into Virginia, and trading goes merrily on. Deeds of trust are given, to secure money borrowed on property which is a myth.

The worst of it is, that railroads will not try to develop the immense mineral wealth of Buchanan, and real investors will not buy, while the titles are clouded with uncertainty. The natives, who have paid for their land and paid taxes on it and lived there for years, are unsettled and despondent. Everything is kept under a cloud.

It was this situation which Mr. Dennis and Mr. Flannagan have endeavored to correct. They proposed the Kentucky law, out the committee felt that it was unconstitutional, as it applied only to lands of more than 5,000 acres as proposed here. In West Virginia the 1,000-acre feature is in the Constitution. Some attorneys appeared, who desire the matter cleared up, but felt they could not tell in so short a time what the effect would be on their genuine holdings, which they have secured by purchase from both senior and junior patentees. Other attorneys cast doubts on the proposed bills. The truth is that the time of the Legislature is too much taken up, and everybody is so crowded with work, that the matter could not be traced down and worked out.

But there seems to be no way to prevent the continuance of assessing this bogus property for taxation, under the law. What the people want is a statute to make these speculators pay the taxes, in default, which would always be the case, since they would not continually sink money in taxes on a contested piece of property, to have the lands forfeited to the Commonwealth, which would forever debar the extraneous claims.

INVITE VIRGINIA TO BIG CANAL SHOW

California Men Urge General Assembly to Provide for Exhibit.

Before an audience which filled barely half the seats of the hall of the House of Delegates, former Governor Gillette, of California, spoke enthusiastically of the great exposition which will be opened in 1915 at San Francisco in honor of the completion of the Panama Canal. The exposition, he said, will in every way be commensurate with the magnitude of the event which it will celebrate, and will compare with the largest exhibitions held in this country or in Europe.

"It will not be a sectional affair and not for the exploitation of one part of

The Really "Latest" Styles— Those Fresh From Paris—

are only in the Pictorial Review Spring Fashion Book. It can't help being that way—for the Pictorial Review pattern business is the big part of the American Fashion Company which supplies (as it has for twenty years past) the cloak and suit manufacturers with all their advance models.

These manufacturers must have their styles three or four months before the retail selling season opens, so as to get their goods made up, so you will see why Pictorial Review fashions are offered you perhaps even before dry goods stores put the newest models on sale.

This is also why Pictorial Review patterns are

sixty to ninety days ahead

of all others—you could easily convince yourself, as have thousands of other women, by comparing all the pattern publications. If you do, just notice the numerous Pictorial Review styles for draped skirts, the latest waists, the new cutaway jackets—as against the one or two partially new or "warmed-over" models shown by others. This leads us to say:

When you select your patterns from the Pictorial Review Spring Fashion Book you do not run the risk of having your dress out of date as soon as it is made.

Pictorial Review Patterns

too, are superior to all others—here are the reasons:

In each Pictorial Review pattern is a patented Cutting Guide. This shows how to lay out the pattern correctly—and just as scientifically as an expert cutter could do, so as to use the least possible material. There is absolutely no chance of making mistakes—no chance of cutting two backs or two fronts, no chance of wasting an inch anywhere.

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Because of these Guides, there is great economy in using Pictorial Review patterns. Other pattern makers, who can use no Cutting Guide, realize that you won't lay out the material as carefully as a professional cutter, so they allow an extra half-yard or so of material to compensate for your possible mistakes. You always pay for this extra material when you use other patterns—but with Pictorial Review patterns you save your goods.

These two guides, both FREE, are given only with Pictorial Review patterns.

1 Try one Pictorial Review Pattern—just one will start you buying them regularly.

Miller & Rhoads

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"Leaves from a Nurse's Diary,"

By LEONIE WOODWARD

When They Were Twenty-One

On his twenty-first birthday he was setting type, now he is the greatest of living American novelists. Who he is and how he did it, is the subject of an interesting article. Hy Gage has made some funny cartoons to go with it. All in

The Times-Dispatch

Illustrated Magazine Next Sunday

STATE HAS LITTLE MONEY TO SPEND

General Appropriation Bill, Due in Two Weeks, Provides Few Extensions.

It is not likely that the general appropriation bill will make its appearance in either house of the Legislature much earlier than March 1, although it may be that date by a day or two. The joint subcommittee has not made its report to the full committee, although its work of preparing the rough draft is nearly completed. The separate committees on Finance must go over the measure and deal with each item in detail, no doubt making some changes in the work of the subcommittee.

Not a great deal can be done, it is understood, in the way of betterments and improvements at any State institution of learning or for the care of the unfortunate. It is necessary to increase the annuities for the insane, since the number grows, and there are sundry deficits to be confronted; but the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts clearly shows that so far as the fiscal year beginning March 1 is concerned, the State must keep its sails trimmed. There is just about enough money to run the government and to pay off the real deficit which exists in the treasury.

An obstacle in the way of an early report on the appropriation bill has been the failure of the Legislature to settle the convict labor proposition. Until some sort of bill was agreed upon, the committee say, they could not make a start. Since the matter has been settled, they are proceeding with more certainty.

The subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, appointed to look especially into the situation as regards the Normal and Industrial School for Women at Radford, has reported to the effect that there should be an appropriation of \$147,238 for the next two years in buildings and equipment, with \$15,000 for annuity the first year and \$25,000 annuity for the second year. The large white population in the Southwest, it is said, justifies and de-

mands this school. The report is signed by Senators David C. Cummings, Jr., chairman of the subcommittee; J. E. West and V. M. Sowder.

FIGHT PROPOSED DISTRICT LINES

People in Sixth Work Hard. Have Apparently Averted Joint Caucus.

The situation regarding the redistricting of congressional lines becomes more complicated each day. An effort made to call a joint Democratic caucus of the Legislature has apparently failed, because Chairman Cox declined to issue the call unless petitioned to do so by a majority of the caucus members, which it seems has not as yet been secured.

Sixth District people are especially earnest in their fight against the committee bill, which would take Fairfax from them and put it in the Ninth, and take Giles, Bland and Tazewell from the Ninth and put them in the Sixth. They not only protect against changing the lines for political reasons and making it look like a "shoe-string," but also fear that the Democratic majority would be reduced to such an extent as to render it doubtful.

On the other hand, the argument is made that the Sixth would still be safely Democratic; that the Fifth would be made safe, and that the situation in the Ninth would be materially helped by the loss of Tazewell. Undeniedly it all is the fear on the part of some friends of Representative Carter Glass that it is a blow aimed at him, the balance of power would be thrown rather to the west about Roanoke instead of Lynchburg.

Some Sixth District members say they can win it all the House votes—Republicans as well as Democrats—the minority party holding the balance of power, a rather remarkable situation where it has but nine votes out of 100. They have feared a Democratic caucus.

Lecture on Christian Science

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